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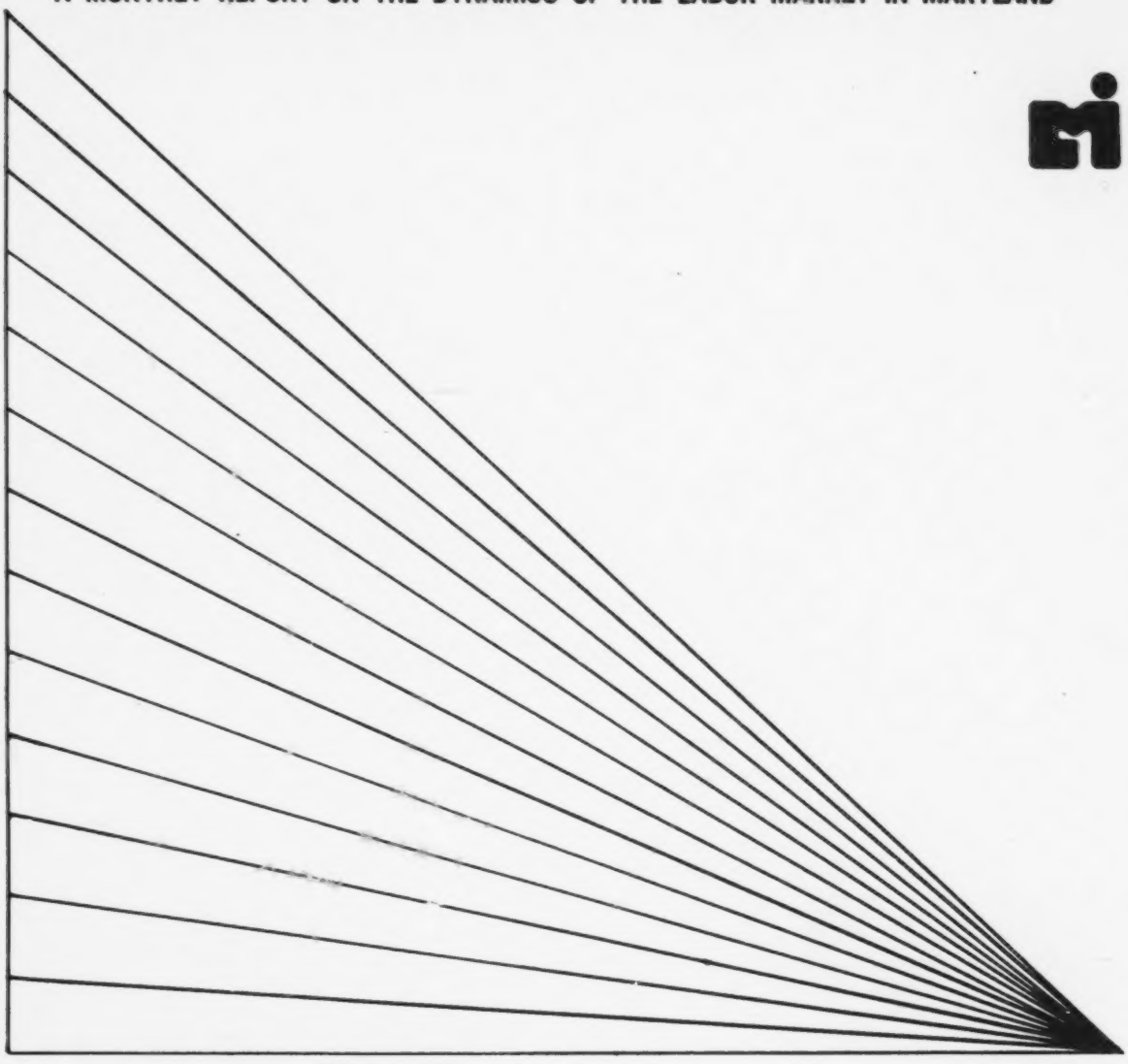
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

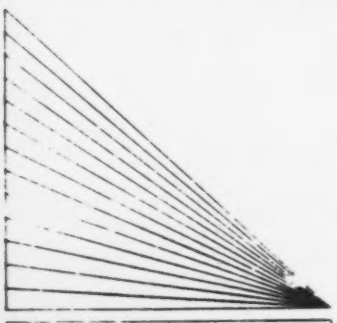
SEPTEMBER, 1983

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 6.4 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September, the lowest rate since November, 1979.

*The civilian labor force increased by an estimated 4,646 persons during September, with employment gains of 17,773 outnumbering unemployment losses of 13,127. The labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970).

*At 8.8 percent, the U.S. unemployment rate is lower than Maryland's rate for the 20th consecutive month. In August, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland's.

*County unemployment rates for September ranged from 3.0 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.7 percent in Somerset County.

*Recovering from the 1981-1982 recession, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment is showing better seasonal trends than in 1982. Employment expanded by 10,700 jobs during this September, twice the increase last September.

*Hiring and recalls were seen this September in school bus driving, trade, education, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and food processing. However, seasonal layoffs were evident in agriculture, construction, banking, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and government.

*After 23 months of lower employment than a year ago, manufacturing jobs pulled ahead of last September's level by 1,000. Exceeding last September's employment by 8,900 jobs, local government ended 32 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago.

*Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $4.56 or 1.2 percent between August and September, as the average workweek lengthened by 0.1 hours and average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents.

*Initial claims for Unemployment Insurance decreased by 35.1 percent during September and continued claims declined by 22.9 percent.

*Between federal fiscal year 1982 and 1983, active applicants on file with the State Employment Service increased by 11 percent and nonagricultural openings by 22.

*The September U.S. consumer price index had increased by 0.5 percent from August and by 2.9 percent from last September.

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate decreased by a sizable amount from 6.4 percent in August to 5.8 percent in September. Last September, the rate fell by a lesser 0.4 percentage points. The rate has fallen every September since 1976. Only in 1971 and 1979 did the rate decrease by as much as this September's reduction of 0.6 percentage points. September's 5.8 percent unemployment rate is lower by 3.2 percentage points than 1983's peak rate in January of 9.0 percent, is lower than last September's rate of 8.1 percent by 2.3 percentage points, and, in fact, is the lowest rate recorded since November, 1979. The U.S. September unemployment rate of 8.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down from August's rate of 9.2 percent, but registered a lesser decrease than in Maryland. For the 20th consecutive month, Maryland's rate is lower than the national rate, in September by an awesome 3.0 percentage points. While September marks the 3rd month of lower unemployment than a year ago nationally (by only 0.9 percentage points), it is the 9th month of lower unemployment for Maryland. In August, 41 state had unemployment rates exceeding Maryland's.

Positive indications of steady recovery are everywhere in Maryland's labor market. The estimated civilian labor force has increased by 76,450 persons since last September, marking the 3rd month of increases from a year ago. Total employment has been higher than last year for five consecutive months, rising from last September's level by 122,974 persons. In fact, the September labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). The severe recession had substantially reduced the labor force and employment during 1982. Now both measures have recovered and surpassed their pre-recession levels. The unemployment volume is the lowest since November, 1979 and is lower than last September's by 46,524 persons. Between this August and September, the labor force expanded by an estimated 4,646 persons, as an increase in employment by 17,773 persons outnumbered the decrease in unemployment of 13,127. During last September, declines in both employment and unemployment caused the labor force to contract by 12,385 persons. All aspects of unemployment decreased during this September--initial and continued claims for Unemployment Insurance, persons exhausting their unemployment benefits, and unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Notable hiring and recalls were seen in school bus driving, trade, education, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and food processing. On the other hand, seasonal layoffs were evident in agriculture, construction, banking, real estate, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and government.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate subsided from 7.0 percent in August to 6.7 percent in September. Employment expanded by an estimated 11,329 persons as unemployment contracted by 2,302. Hiring was experienced in local government, trade, and the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, beverages, and men's/boys' suits/coats. This was accompanied by layoffs in finance/insurance/real estate, construction, services, and federal and state government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate declined over the month from 8.3 percent to 7.9 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area registered the greatest decreases of any area in Maryland, dropping from 4.8 percent in August to 3.6 percent in September. Employment rose by 7,929 persons and unemployment fell by 9,500. Charles County's rate contracted from 4.9 percent to 3.4 percent, Montgomery County's from 4.0 percent to 3.0 percent, and Prince George's County's from 5.5 percent to 4.2 percent. In August, numerous initial claims for Unemployment Insurance were filed by striking communication workers, a strike that was settled by September. Also, September's unemployment and employment were greatly affected by the start of schools' fall sessions. Trade establishments began to hire in anticipation of the holiday season. However, layoffs were experienced in federal government and in business and amusement/recreation services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 9.7 percent in August to 9.2 percent in September. Employment rose slightly by 275 persons, while unemployment fell more rapidly by 784 persons. Over the month, there were recalls in apparel/textiles manufacturing and education. Layoffs were noted in construction and city and county governments. Frederick County, particularly, was affected by recalls in apparel/textiles manufacturing and trade, as its unemployment rate dropped from 6.9 percent to 5.8 percent.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased in 4 counties and decreased in 7 between August and September. Employment increased in preserved fruits/vegetables and education during the month. Seasonal layoffs were reported in meat and seafood processing, construction, food stores, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and local government. St. Mary's County's unemployment rate fell from 7.1 percent to 6.0 percent with seasonal declines in employment and unemployment. Seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables caused Dorchester County's unemployment rate to drop from 9.2 percent to 7.5 percent. Unemployment started to inch up in Worcester County from 4.6 percent to 5.6 percent, as Ocean City's summer season ended. Statewide, September unemployment ranged from 3.0 percent in Montgomery County up to 12.7 percent in Somerset County. Only four other counties had unemployment exceeding 10 percent--Calvert County in Southern Maryland and Allegany, Garrett, and Washington in Western Maryland.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Still engaged in a rebound from the 1981-1982 recession, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment is showing better seasonal trends than in 1982. Employment expanded by 10,700 jobs during this September, after decreasing by 14,400 between June and August. Last year, September's increase was half as large at 5,400 jobs, while the previous two months' decrease was twice as great at 30,500 jobs. For the 3rd consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, in September by 20,500 jobs; and the difference has been increasing. Still, employment is lower than in September, 1981 by 40,700 jobs, than September, 1980 by 22,400 jobs, and than September, 1979 by 29,700 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

After 23 long months of lower employment than a year ago, manufacturing jobs pulled ahead of last September's level by 1,000. The total employment of 209,800 was the highest level since June, 1982. Over the month, jobs increased by 4,600 this September, much greater than the 2,500 expansion last September. This September's gain comes on the heels of a 3,100 loss between June and August. Both this September and last September, recalls from shutdowns added 900 jobs to the beverage industry. Last September, another recall from shutdown added 1,300 jobs to nonelectrical machinery; while this September, recalls added 2,100 jobs to electric/electronic equipment. Much improved business conditions added 900 jobs this September to the men's/boys' suits/coats category of apparel/textiles. Also, 300 jobs were added to the ship/boat building/repair category of transportation equipment. Increasing by 200 jobs each were furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, paper/allied products, and printing/publishing. Less business in steel and strike activity in other categories did cause primary metals to drop 500 jobs. Ten of the manufacturing industries have increased their employment since last September and nine have contracted. Increasing by at least 1,000 jobs were nonelectrical machinery (+1,800), electric/electronic equipment (+2,800), and printing/publishing (+1,100). Only primary metals had decreased by at least 1,000 jobs, falling by 3,900.

For the 5th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, in September by 19,500 jobs. Employment increased by 6,100 between August and September, much larger than the 2,900 increase during last September. Employment had fallen by 12,200 during August. Hiring was more extensive this September than last September in trade and local government; however, hiring was less extensive in transportation and layoffs were greater this September in construction, communications/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, services, and federal government. Employment jumped during September by 14,900 jobs in local government. Layoffs from city and county governments' summer job programs were greatly outnumbered by the seasonal hiring of public elementary/secondary schools and community colleges. Trade added 2,700 jobs as seasonal layoffs by eating/drinking places were outweighed by hiring in anticipation of the holiday season at general merchandise stores (+1,000), apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and other outlets. State agencies' layoffs of summer workers were outnumbered by seasonal hiring by public colleges and universities, causing a net gain for state government of 1,400 jobs. Layoffs in water transportation services were overrode by hiring of school bus drivers and truckers, so that 1,000 jobs were added in transportation. On the other hand, seasonal layoffs by defense and other agencies dropped federal government employment by an estimated 7,300 jobs. Services lost 2,600 jobs with seasonal layoffs by hotels/lodging places, business services, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. These outnumbered the hiring in personal, educational, and social services. Less business and seasonal influences contracted construction by 1,700 jobs. Seasonal factors in banking and real estate also influenced a loss in finance/insurance/real estate of 1,500 jobs. As strike activity ended, employment was lower by 700 jobs in communications/electric/

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

sanitary services. After 32 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, brisk hiring in education caused local government to exceed last September's employment by 8,900 jobs. Construction is higher than a year ago for the 2nd consecutive month, by 100 jobs. The largest gains from last September are 9,600 jobs in services and 6,100 in trade.

Employment in Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by 6,200 from August, representing a reasonable 57.9 percent of the gains statewide. Manufacturing registered a net rise of 3,700 jobs with an increase of 1,800 in electric/electronic equipment, 800 in beverages, and 700 in men's/boys' suits/coats. Nonmanufacturing expanded by 2,500 jobs during September. Local government added 5,800 jobs and trade 1,900. Layoffs of 1,600 were registered in finance/insurance/real estate, 1,100 each in construction and federal government, 700 in state government, and 600 in services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $4.56 or 1.2 percent between August and September, averaging $369.96. The average workweek lengthened by 0.1 hours to 40.7, while average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents to $9.09. Since September, 1982, average weekly earnings had increased by $23.92 or 6.9 percent. During this September, earnings increased with more overtime work, layoffs of lower paid workers, more business, recalls from temporary shutdowns, and wage rate increases. Hourly earnings rose from August by 20 cents or more in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, and food processing. Earnings fell by an average of 23 cents in paper/allied products. Changes in average workweeks were relatively small, the largest being a decline of 3.2 hours in furniture/fixtures. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings reached $394.54 during September, rising by $3.72 or 1.0 percent from August and by $22.95 or 6.2 percent from September, 1982. Over the month, the average weekly hours were unchanged at August's level of 41.4 and average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents to $9.53.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in September, 1983 were down 35.1 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers from communication industries. Continued claims were down 22.9 percent, weeks compensated decreased 20.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 18.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.8 percent, reflecting the increase in the maximum check amount from $153 to $160.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 17.7 percent and continued claims decreased 18.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

less than one percent and continued claims declined 15.7 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 35.2 percent, continued claims decreased 23.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 19.7 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 18.2 percent. The average check amount was up 1.8 percent, to $118.73.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Last year at this time, the data from the end of the federal fiscal year (FFY) 1982 reflected the economic times. Active applicants had decreased by 36 percent from FFY 1981. Openings had decreased by 25 percent from FFY 1981 to FFY 1982. This federal fiscal year shows an increase in nonagricultural openings of 22 percent, and active applicants increased by 11 percent when comparing FFY 1983 to FFY 1982. This brings openings almost back to the FFY 1981 level of 48,824. The openings increase corresponds to a comparable increase in want ads. Employment is also increasing. Active applicants have not rebounded to the 93,466 total of FFY 1981. This is primarily due to the difference in registration policies rather than fewer active applicants looking for work. In addition, initial claims and the unemployment rates are lower than a year ago. This could explain the minor 1 percent increase in eligible claimants and their lower percent of total active applicants. For the most part, there has been little or no change in the distribution of active applicants or openings by demographic or occupational characteristics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent during September, reaching 301.8. This means that a market basket of goods costing $100 in 1967 now cost $301.80. Prices have increased by only 2.9 percent since last September. The index for food and beverages, reaching 285.3 this September, had increased by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.9 percent over the year. Nationally, prices of food and housing particularly increased during September. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, rising costs for housing and transportation offset falling costs for food and apparel. The area's September index for all items of 302.9 represented an increase of 0.8 percent since July and 4.7 percent since September, 1982. At 282.8, the index for food and beverages had actually decreased by 0.2 percent from July and was inflated by only 2.2 percent from last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for the areas and counties for 1978 and 1979.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group--Balance of State--1978-1982 Annual Averages, narrative and tables.

Industry Marketing Analysis, for each county.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
SEPTEMBER 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPT. '82
MARYLAND	2,229,880	2,225,234	2,101,223	2,083,450	128,657	141,784	5.8	6.4	8.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,086,989	1,077,962	1,014,320	1,002,991	72,669	74,971	6.7	7.0	9.8
BALTIMORE CITY	398,614	395,633	367,080	362,980	31,534	32,653	7.9	8.3	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,788	182,221	172,990	171,058	10,798	11,163	5.9	6.1	7.4
BALTIMORE*	327,543	324,633	305,886	302,470	21,657	22,163	6.6	6.8	10.4
CARROLL	47,201	46,826	44,957	44,455	2,244	2,371	4.8	5.1	8.7
HARFORD	72,382	71,596	68,085	67,325	4,297	4,271	5.9	6.0	9.3
HOWARD	57,461	57,054	55,321	54,703	2,140	2,351	3.7	4.1	5.9
D. C. AREA	814,167	815,738	784,592	776,663	29,575	39,075	3.6	4.8	4.8
CHARLES	44,889	45,111	43,345	42,907	1,544	2,204	3.4	4.9	4.5
MONTGOMERY*	355,632	355,635	344,999	341,513	10,633	14,122	3.0	4.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	413,645	414,992	396,248	392,244	17,397	22,748	4.2	5.5	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,443	149,952	135,653	135,378	13,790	14,574	9.2	9.7	12.2
ALLEGANY	34,593	34,897	30,820	31,012	3,773	3,885	10.9	11.1	14.0
FREDERICK*	48,005	46,995	45,201	43,763	2,804	3,232	5.8	6.9	9.4
GARRETT	12,183	12,511	10,703	10,987	1,480	1,524	12.1	12.2	15.6
WASHINGTON	54,662	55,549	48,929	49,616	5,733	5,933	10.5	10.7	12.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	11,752	12,482	10,501	11,133	1,251	1,349	10.6	10.8	12.4
CALVERT	19,084	20,023	17,941	18,594	1,143	1,429	6.0	7.1	.2
ST. MARY'S									
EASTERN SHORE	8,213	7,943	7,598	7,273	615	670	7.5	8.4	8.5
CAROLINE	30,909	30,825	28,624	28,691	2,285	2,134	7.4	6.9	9.6
CECIL	15,821	15,644	14,629	14,208	1,192	1,436	7.5	9.2	10.6
DORCHESTER	8,114	8,229	7,613	7,685	501	544	6.2	6.6	8.5
KENT	10,447	10,505	9,713	9,798	734	707	7.0	6.7	7.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	7,974	8,081	6,960	7,062	1,014	1,019	12.7	12.6	14.9
SOMERSET	16,777	16,886	16,149	16,183	628	703	3.7	4.2	4.2
TALBOT	30,428	29,764	28,274	27,569	2,154	2,195	7.1	7.4	9.6
WICOMICO	19,761	21,199	18,656	20,220	1,105	979	5.6	4.6	7.1
WORCESTER									
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,438	102,957	90,452	91,615	10,986	11,342	10.8	11.0	13.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	759,446	753,329	708,434	700,521	51,012	52,808	6.7	7.0	9.6
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,169	226,692	210,003	211,323	14,166	15,369	6.3	6.8	8.0
UNITED STATES[2]	112,197,000	113,578,000	102,366,000	103,167,000	9,830,000	10,411,000	8.8	9.2	9.7

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1684.4	1673.7	1663.9	925.4	919.2	921.0
Manufacturing	209.8	205.2	208.8	138.8	135.1	139.5
Durable Goods	113.4	110.8	112.6	81.0	78.8	81.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Household furniture	1.4	1.3	1.1	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.5	7.5	5.0	4.9	4.8
Primary metal industries	19.8	20.3	23.7	18.5	18.8	21.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.8	14.1	15.9	13.7	14.0	15.0
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.4	8.9	6.3	6.3	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.1	16.0	14.3	10.1	10.1	10.5
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	36.5	34.4	33.7	26.3	24.5	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.3	3.0	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.2	25.0	24.0	18.9	18.8	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.0	1.9	1.8	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.7	13.4	13.4	8.6	8.4	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.4	94.4	96.2	57.8	56.3	57.8
Food and kindred products	24.5	23.9	25.1	11.7	10.9	12.3
Meat products	6.4	6.6	6.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.4	2.8	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.4	3.5	4.4	2.7	1.9	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	12.7	14.0	8.3	7.7	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.4	9.3	7.1	7.0	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.3	24.1	23.2	13.7	13.7	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.8	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.8	12.1	9.8	9.8	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.8	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.3	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1474.6	1468.5	1455.1	786.6	784.1	781.5
Construction	89.0	90.7	88.9	40.5	41.6	41.3
Transportation and public utilities	85.6	85.4	86.0	55.9	56.0	57.6
Railroad transportation	7.9	8.0	8.6	5.7	5.7	6.1
Transportation, except railroads	38.4	37.4	37.4	22.7	22.3	23.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.3	40.0	40.0	27.5	28.0	28.0
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.6	26.2	26.0	18.2	18.7	18.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	416.8	414.1	410.7	221.9	220.0	221.6
Wholesale trade	95.0	94.6	92.6	56.3	56.1	56.6
Retail trade	321.8	319.5	318.1	165.6	163.9	165.0
General merchandise stores	40.9	39.9	43.7	20.9	20.2	21.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.8	98.3	96.0	58.0	59.6	58.8
Banking	24.0	24.7	24.2	14.0	14.5	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	13.0	12.5	8.6	8.7	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.2	20.2	20.2	15.7	15.7	15.5
Services and mining	404.1	406.7	394.5	212.0	212.6	205.8
Private hospitals	57.1	57.5	56.6	38.9	38.9	38.4
Educational services	25.3	24.6	25.2	17.9	17.3	17.7
Engineering and architectural services	21.0	21.1	20.5	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total government	382.3	373.3	379.0	198.3	194.3	196.4
Total federal government	124.2	133.5	129.0	53.1	54.2	54.0
Total state and local government	258.1	241.8	250.0	145.2	140.1	142.4
Total state government	82.5	81.1	83.3	56.8	57.5	57.2
Total local government	175.6	160.7	166.7	88.4	82.6	85.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

SEPTEMBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Manufacturing	$369.96	$365.40	$346.04	40.7	40.6	39.1	$ 9.09	$ 9.00	$ 8.85
DURABLE GOODS	420.75	416.00	386.32	41.7	41.6	39.3	10.09	10.00	9.83
Lumber and wood products	263.70	269.89	251.84	39.3	39.4	37.7	6.71	6.85	6.68
Furniture and fixtures	278.10	301.00	241.13	42.2	45.4	39.4	6.59	6.63	6.12
Stone, clay and glass products	405.64	405.76	366.30	43.9	44.2	40.7	9.24	9.18	9.00
Primary metal industries	546.69	531.94	519.32	41.7	41.3	38.9	13.11	12.88	13.35
Fabricated metal products	401.19	403.74	371.77	43.0	43.6	41.4	9.33	9.26	8.98
Machinery except electrical	399.67	400.66	339.76	40.7	40.8	40.4	9.82	9.82	8.41
Electric and electronic equipment	360.36	357.01	332.93	42.0	42.2	40.7	8.58	8.46	8.18
Transportation equipment	500.82	464.40	403.82	41.7	40.0	35.8	12.01	11.61	11.28
Instruments and related products	290.08	301.37	294.89	37.0	38.1	38.1	7.84	7.91	7.74
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	266.19	241.09	228.64	38.3	36.2	36.7	6.95	6.66	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	318.00	312.84	301.86	39.7	39.5	38.8	8.01	7.92	7.78
Food and kindred products	292.89	280.68	289.41	39.0	39.7	39.7	7.51	7.07	7.29
Apparel and other textile products	209.66	207.43	197.68	35.9	36.2	35.3	5.84	5.73	5.60
Paper and allied products	318.97	314.16	304.50	42.7	40.8	39.7	7.47	7.70	7.67
Printing and publishing	389.03	374.61	361.92	39.9	38.9	37.7	9.75	9.63	9.60
Chemicals and allied products	425.57	437.22	316.17	41.6	42.0	41.7	10.23	10.41	9.98
Rubber and misc. plastic products	314.07	310.80	300.88	42.1	42.0	41.5	7.46	7.40	7.25
Leather and leather products	202.75	186.80	172.32	39.6	38.2	35.9	5.12	4.89	4.80

Covers an estimated 140,800 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
MANUFACTURING	$394.54	$390.82	$371.59	41.4	41.4	39.7	$ 9.53	$ 9.44	$ 9.36
DURABLE GOODS	445.63	443.73	411.99	42.2	42.3	39.5	10.56	10.49	10.43
Stone, clay and glass products	428.61	427.55	384.56	44.6	45.1	41.8	9.61	9.48	9.20
Primary metal industries	548.94	541.85	524.66	42.0	42.2	39.3	13.07	12.84	13.35
Fabricated metal products	421.20	433.34	386.40	45.0	46.1	42.0	9.36	9.40	9.20
Machinery except electrical	378.96	368.81	328.99	42.2	41.3	39.4	8.98	8.93	8.35
Electric and electronic equipment	399.83	393.30	366.86	42.4	42.2	41.5	9.43	9.32	8.84
Transportation equipment	507.02	486.75	416.16	40.4	39.8	34.0	12.55	12.23	12.24
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.42	213.73	226.78	38.3	35.8	37.3	6.46	5.97	6.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	327.64	323.21	315.61	40.3	40.2	39.8	8.13	8.04	7.93
Food and kindred products	363.37	344.45	358.07	40.6	41.4	41.3	8.95	8.32	8.67
Apparel and other textile products	222.23	220.53	211.58	35.5	35.8	35.5	6.26	6.16	5.96
Paper and allied products	281.23	274.03	253.37	43.2	40.9	39.9	6.51	6.70	6.35
Printing and publishing	349.32	342.38	337.24	38.9	38.6	37.1	8.98	8.87	9.09
Chemicals and allied products	459.38	465.19	471.54	42.3	42.6	43.3	10.86	10.92	10.89
Rubber and misc. plastic products	278.60	281.45	265.25	42.6	43.3	43.2	6.54	6.50	6.14

Covers an estimated 91,100 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Initial Claims	17,911	27,602	31,409	9,740	15,039	17,464
Total Continued Claims	144,996	188,007	225,337	90,963	119,075	143,556
Total Weeks Compensated	119,535	149,763	215,051	74,512	92,802	134,545
Total Amount of Payments	$14,097,079	$17,321,384	$25,087,902	$8,846,954	$10,820,451	$15,772,584
Average Weekly Payment	117.93	115.89	116.66	118.73	116.60	117.23

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	288	350	352
Total continued claims	2,060	2,540	2,613
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	332	333	252
Total Continued claims	1,596	1,893	499

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	SEPT. 1983 NUMBER	%	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	SEPT., 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	66590	100	70313	59839	100	11
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8793	13	9615	8474	14	4
22-39	42152	63	43745	38208	64	10
40-54	11730	18	12746	10205	17	15
55 AND OVER	3911	6	4206	2952	5	32
SEX						
MALE	29032	44	32774	27270	46	6
FEMALE	37550	56	37535	32569	54	15
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	30736	46	33252	27811	46	11
BLACK *	34578	52	35753	30955	52	12
HISPANIC	419	1	447	410	1	2
OTHER	848	1	850	663	1	28
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	29283	44	34245	28884	48	1
VETERAN	8874	13	10142	8612	14	3
HANDICAPPED	2271	3	2437	2519	4	-10
WELFARE	27693	42	27467	25658	43	8
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	62216	100	65632	56101	100	11
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5166	8	5679	4642	8	11
CLERICAL	11321	18	11154	9563	17	18
SALES	2071	3	2014	1624	3	28
SERVICE	11668	19	11620	10642	19	10
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	552	1	536	506	1	9
PROCESSING	1938	3	2237	1818	3	7
MACHINE TRADES	3134	5	3653	2740	5	14
BENCHWORK	2515	4	2737	2147	4	17
STRUCTURAL WORK	7559	12	8951	7830	14	-3
MISCELLANEOUS	5783	9	6651	5541	10	4
X-ENTRY	9998	16	16498	8556	15	17
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	44897	100	28961	36795	100	22
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	2563	7	1790	2273	6	13
CLERICAL	9861	20	5456	7465	20	32
SALES	4089	7	2731	2942	8	39
SERVICE	11402	28	7531	10292	28	11
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	768	2	502	685	2	12
PROCESSING	2111	3	1484	1571	4	34
MACHINE TRADES	1681	5	1155	1537	4	9
BENCHWORK	2337	5	1670	1586	4	47
STRUCTURAL WORK	5672	13	3746	4724	13	20
MISCELLANEOUS	4412	10	2795	3684	10	20
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	539.5	532.6	522.0
Manufacturing*	25.9	25.6	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.8	7.6	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	513.6	507.0	496.9
Construction	36.4	36.2	33.2
Transportation and public utilities*	15.6	15.4	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.7	6.5	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	134.0	133.2	133.1
General merchandise stores	15.4	15.1	16.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.8	29.2	28.5
Banking	6.4	6.6	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	147.6	149.5	143.7
Total government	151.2	143.5	143.7
Total federal government	72.4	73.0	69.9
Total state and local government	78.8	70.5	73.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.3	117.1	114.5
Manufacturing	22.9	23.0	23.4
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.5	9.2
Meat products	4.5	4.8	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.7	2.5	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.5	8.0
Nonmanufacturing	93.4	94.1	91.1
Construction	6.4	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.5	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.0	31.8	29.9
General merchandise stores	2.0	2.0	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.2	3.9
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.9	23.6	22.4
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	23.6	21.4	21.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.4
Total state & local government	18.8	16.6	17.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	108.2	106.7
Manufacturing	23.5	23.2	21.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.4	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	1.7
Other manufacturing	13.9	13.8	14.4
Nonmanufacturing	85.1	85.0	84.8
Construction	6.9	7.1	7.4
Transportation & public util.	6.7	6.8	6.9
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.5	25.7	25.3
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.1	5.1
Retail trade*	20.5	20.6	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.3	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.4
Banking	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.9	22.5	22.8
Health services	9.2	9.1	8.9
Educational services	1.6	1.1	1.7
Total government	19.5	19.3	19.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	16.4	16.2	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	September 1983	August 1983	September 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	427.8	427.5	428.8
Manufacturing	55.6	54.3	57.0
Durable Goods*	23.2	22.8	25.2
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.6	6.6	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.3
Transportation equipment	3.6	3.5	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.4	31.5	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.0	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.1	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.3	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.3	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.1
Commercial printing	3.5	3.5	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	372.2	373.2	371.8
Construction	12.5	13.4	13.5
Transportation & public util.*	35.0	35.6	36.5
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.8
Transp. except railroad*	11.3	11.6	12.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.7	5.5
Water transportation	2.5	3.1	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.2	91.4	93.7
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.9	40.2	39.3
Banking	11.0	11.4	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.8
Service & mining*	114.1	114.0	110.7
Health services	37.0	37.0	36.8
Educational services	12.3	12.3	12.5
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	79.5	78.6	78.1
Total federal government	14.2	14.2	14.4
Total state & local government	65.3	64.4	63.7
Total state government	28.6	29.1	28.4
Total local government	36.7	35.3	35.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED